

DURRANT GETS A RESPITE.

HE WAS TO HAVE BEEN EXECUTED
LAST FRIDAY.

SAVED AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

Attorneys Contended That Superior Court
Acted Too Hastily In Sentencing
The Condemned Man.

A special from San Francisco says: William Henry Theodore Durrant was not hanged at San Quentin Friday after all, the supreme court of California having granted him another respite at the eleventh hour.

Up to 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when the news flashed over the wires from Sacramento that the court, now in session there, had granted a writ of probable cause and instructed Warden Hale not to carry out the execution of Durrant until further orders, there was apparently no further hope for the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, as his attorneys had made a futile effort to secure another writ of habeas corpus in the United States court, and had not even been granted permission to appeal from that decision to the supreme court of the United States.

Meanwhile, however, Attorney Duprey hastened to Sacramento and applied to the state supreme court for a writ of probable cause, for the purpose of staying the proceedings against his client upon the grounds that no official knowledge of the action of the supreme court of the United States in the matter of Durrant's appealing from the decision of the federal court had yet been received; that the superior court had acted too hastily in sentencing Durrant to be hanged Friday, as the law required that he be given at least sixty days' grace; and thirdly, that the pendency of an appeal in the supreme court affecting the condemned man was of itself sufficient cause for a stay of execution.

The matter was partially argued in chambers and later argued before the full court and taken under advisement. Shortly afterwards the court announced its decision, granting the writ applied for, in which all the justices concurred.

When information of the reprieve was given to the condemned man, Durrant received it without any great display of emotion but fell on his knees and prayed silently for several minutes.

When Mrs. Durrant, the mother of the prisoner, reached the prison the news was told to her. She said that she had put her faith in God and felt that He would not desert her. The death veil was removed and Durrant was carried down to the office, and it will not again be placed over the prisoner unless required by future developments in the case.

CREDITORS FILE BILL

Against Southern Home Building and
Loan Association at Atlanta.

A bill was filed at Atlanta by attorneys representing complainant creditors against the Southern Home Building and Loan association.

Almost immediately there was a response from officers of the association who claim that the association is in good standing and that there will be no trouble in their making a good showing.

They say that the allegations are based upon certain propositions that are entirely untenable, and that no court will support the pleas made by the petitioners, when the proper showing of the standing of the company is made through their attorneys.

SAVANNAH FREIGHT BUREAU

Will Continue to Fight Alleged Railway
Discrimination.

At the annual meeting of subscribers to the Savannah, Ga., freight bureau held Thursday, it was decided to continue the bureau another year.

Commissioner D. G. Purse read the annual report. He poured such hot oil into the railroads for their alleged discrimination against Savannah that resolution was passed preventing the report from being given to the newspapers.

Colonel W. W. Gordon was re-elected president.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GEORGIA.

For Agricultural Display at Nashville
Wins a Prize.

A gold medal has been awarded the state of Georgia for the general agricultural display made at the Tennessee Centennial.

The governor has received notification of this fact from the exposition authorities, accompanied by an order upon a Nashville jeweler for said gold medal, which will be delivered to the state upon payment of price of the same.

Gold medals, such as are awarded by the Tennessee Centennial, cost variously from \$135 to \$150 each. The state of Georgia can get just as fine a medal as she is willing to pay for.

MRS. NACK CONFESSES.

She Tells How Thorn Murdered Guldensuppe
and Disposed of Body.

There was an extraordinary turn of affairs Wednesday in the Thorn murder trial at Long Island City.

Mrs. Augusta Nack, who was indicted together with her erstwhile paramour, Martin Thorn, for the murder of her former lover, William Guldensuppe, for whom she deserted her legal husband, appeared in the role of a state's witness against Thorn, to the consternation of the latter's lawyers.

The woman recited in a dramatic manner the story of the assassination of Guldensuppe by Thorn, the dismemberment of the body, the part that she played in the tragedy and all relative incidents before and after the murder. Her story created the most intense sensation, and now the great murder mystery of the year is no longer a mystery, as one of the persons most interested has made clear what the court and all the evidence summoned would probably not have done had she not spoken.

The startling announcement made Wednesday that Mrs. Nack had confessed the murder of William Guldensuppe implicated Martin Thorn was confirmed Wednesday morning when court assembled by Judge August A. Weller, who is assisting District Attorney Young in the prosecution.

When placed on the witness stand Mrs. Nack said that she, and Guldensuppe left New York between 9 and 10 o'clock the morning of June 25th, and after they had crossed the ferry they boarded a trolley car which left them at the Woodside cottage.

"I had the key to the house," she said, "and I opened the front door. I told Guldensuppe to enter and examine the house while I went into the yard. I went up stairs and I heard a shot. Martin Thorn came running down and when he met me he said:

"I've shot him; he is dead."
"He was very excited, and I was half dead, said the self-confessed murderess, breathlessly.

"What did you do then?" asked Judge Weller.

"He asked me to go home and come back at 5 o'clock. When I came back that evening Thorn had everything packed in bundles. He handed me a bundle which he said contained Guldensuppe's clothes, and he took another bundle which was wrapped up in gray-colored paper. He said that it was Guldensuppe's head and that it was done up in plaster of paris. He took the trolley-car and went over to New York on a ferry boat. While crossing the river Thorn dropped his bundle overboard."

Mrs. Nack stated that she carried her bundle home and burned it.

The next day they went back to the cottage and found the other bundles still there. When leaving, Thorn carried one of the bundles with him, and they again crossed the ferry, when Thorn threw his bundle overboard, as on the day before.

CONSTABLE KILLS PREACHER.

Officer Suspected His Victim Was a Block-
ade Runner.

A Columbia, S. C., special says: It was supposed that when state constables were withdrawn, "except in the rural districts," there would be no more homicides by liquor detectives, but Wednesday night J. H. Turner, for many years a Baptist preacher and recently one of the most prominent business men in his county, lies dead with a bullet through his jugular vein.

The shooting was done by State Constable W. H. Newbold, a Texan, who has done government service in that state and Mexico, and was employed by Governor Tillman.

Turner was a delegate to the "good roads" convention which met at Columbia Thursday, and was driving to Spartanburg to take a Columbia train. When at Cedar Grove church two men called to him to halt. Before he could rein in his horse, two shots were fired, and he fell mortally wounded.

Newbold went to Spartanburg, and his lawyer, fearing violence, got him a private conveyance and started him out of town. He has not been heard of since.

It is supposed Turner was taken for a blockade runner.

Newbold's lawyer telegraphed that the detective held a pistol in each hand and they were accidentally discharged.

"It is a great pity," said Governor Ellerbe. I would not have given Newbold for the rest of the constable gang."

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Londoners Honor Installation of New
Mayor With Fitting Demonstrations.

A cable dispatch from London says: In spite of a thick drizzle and a heavy fog, the ancient custom of presenting the elected chief magistrate of London, Horatio David Davies, to the representatives of the sovereign and to the people, was observed Thursday with success. The usual throngs of people lined the route and the decorations were more ambitious than usual.

But in spite of the weather, a more stirring proof of the popularity of London's yearly pageant, known as the Lord Mayor's procession, has not been given in a long time.

MR. SOVEREIGN IS DEPOSED

MASTER WORKMAN WAS WILLING,
HOWEVER, TO BE RETIRED.

NEW YORK MAN HIS SUCCESSOR.

Sensation Sprung In the General Assembly
of Knights of Labor in Session at
Louisville, Ky.

James R. Sovereign, who has been general master workman of the Knights of Labor for the past four years or more and who, before and during that time, has been one of the ablest champions of the order and its doctrines, was relieved of his office Friday afternoon by the general assembly, in session in Louisville, Ky.

Under ordinary conditions Mr. Sovereign's term of office would not expire until the next meeting. This, however, it is said, makes no difference with the order whose general officers during a meeting are always in the hands of the assembly and can be chosen and deposed at the will of the majority. Along with Mr. Sovereign there were three other officers retired because of this special election, viz: T. B. McGuire, general worthy foreman, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Daniel Brown, of Montana, and H. B. Martin, of Minnesota, members of the executive committee.

Henry A. Hicks, of New York district 253, New York city, was chosen to fill Mr. Sovereign's place, and I. D. Chamberlain, of Pueblo, Col., was selected as general worthy foreman. Senators Field Fitzpatrick, of Montreal, and Henry Bostock, of Assembly 800, glassworkers, were chosen as the two members of the executive board, the third member being Andrew D. Best.

This very decided change in the corps of general officers of the Knights of Labor will cause considerable astonishment in labor circles throughout the country. Save to those who were on the "inside," so to speak, for the past three months there was absolutely nothing of this known. It is said, though the change was sudden and totally unlooked for, was done with the amicable consent of all. In some quarters it is hinted that it had been prearranged.

It is learned on good authority that it was with Mr. Sovereign's hearty approval that he steps down and out. It is, likewise, with the appreciation, and in fact, love of his brethren of the order that this is done. The same holds good with the other officers who were relieved. Mr. Sovereign stated that he wished retirement. He wanted rest from the labor which the office entailed upon him.

Henry A. Hicks, the general master workman-elect, was seen after the meeting. He said that he did not intend to outline the future policy of the order under his administration for several days yet. He expressed the highest admiration for his predecessor, saying that he thought him one of the greatest exponents of the age of the prime idea represented by the Knights of Labor.

I. D. Chamberlain, the worthy foreman-elect, is a newspaper man.

All the business transacted at Friday's meeting went through in the most amicable manner possible.

The afternoon session was principally taken up with the delivery of Mr. Sovereign's annual address.

Mr. Sovereign prefaced his speech with the statement that the opening of this regular session of the general assembly presents to the world the "same undismayed membership through whose fortitude and courage the spirit of progress combats greed and avarice and defies the cant and hypocrisy of the age."

He then dwelt briefly on the triumph of the principles of the order, saying that it had survived the crimes of its traitors, and prospered in spite of the contumely of its enemies. The order, he said, was today stronger in membership, stronger in character and stronger in the hearts of the people than it was a year ago. He recommended that this session confine its deliberations largely to the work of organization, and to this end plans should be put in operation which will insure the service of the largest possible number of experienced and efficient organizers in isolated and unorganized fields.

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Towns Inundated and Many People are
Drowned.

A special from Madrid says: Further details regarding the floods in various parts of Spain, notably in the provinces of Saragossa, Valencia and Malaga, where railroad traffic and telegraphic communication have been seriously interfered with, show that fifteen corpses have already been recovered.

In the neighborhood of Valencia enormous numbers of cattle have perished and the villages of Grao and Nazareth have been completely inundated.

Many of the houses of those places have collapsed.

GERMANY DEMANDS INDEMNITY.

She Insists That Hayti Shall Pay For
Mistreatment of Lueders.

Advices from Berlin state that the German warship Gefion is under orders to sail for Port au Prince, Hayti, this month in order to insist upon redress for the arrest of Herr Lueders, a German subject, and his unlawful imprisonment, for which Count Schwerin, the German minister at Port au Prince, has demanded indemnity.

Lueders is now believed to be in Germany, having been released from prison in order to avoid further complications, the natives of Port au Prince having threatened to mob the German legation and lynch Lueders. The fitting out of the warship is being hastened as much as possible.

The officials of the German foreign office do not believe the matter will be adjusted for some time to come because the Haytian government has assumed a stubborn attitude. The German newspapers are blaming the government for the delay in bringing Hayti to terms.

The German version of this affair is that Lueders was sentenced to pay a fine of \$48 and to undergo a month's imprisonment for resisting a policeman, which Lueders denies. Thereupon he demanded a second trial, obtained it and witnesses testified that they had not seen him strike the policeman; but in spite of this Lueders was resented, this time to pay a fine of \$500 and to undergo a year's imprisonment. The original trouble between Lueders and the policeman, it is claimed in his behalf, was due to the latter forcing his way into his residence, contrary to law, in order to arrest one of his servants.

After Lueders' second trial the German minister took the matter in hand, and on October 17th he went to the president of Hayti, Augustin Simon Sam, and demanded in the name of the German emperor that Lueders be set at liberty, and also demanding for every day the latter had spent in prison, twenty-three days in all, an indemnity of \$1,000 in gold. The minister added that for every other day Lueders was kept a prisoner after October 17th, he, the representative of Germany, would demand an indemnity of \$5,000 in gold.

President Sam at first refused to grant the minister's demand and Lueders remained in prison six days longer. Thereupon the German minister notified the Haytian government that he had hauled down his flag and had sent the archives of the German legation to the United States, thus severing all diplomatic relations with the government of Hayti.

The action of the German minister caused a great deal of excitement at Port au Prince. There were threats to lynch the prisoner; the life of the German minister was threatened; it was proposed to attack the legation, and acting upon the advice of counselors, who were not desirous of precipitating further trouble, Lueders was released by the Haytian government, reaching New York on October 30th, and sailed for Europe the same day.

ENGINE SMASHES WAGON.

A Wedding Party of Thirty Persons All
Killed.

A cable dispatch from St. Petersburg states that near Bielostok, Russian Poland, a wedding party was returning from the church to the home of the bride. All were in one wagon, a huge vehicle drawn by eight horses.

The road along which they drove crosses the railroad track on the level, and the driver, either through carelessness or ignorance of the train schedule, pushed his swiftly moving horses upon the crossing just as the express was coming up.

The locomotive struck the vehicle squarely, killing many members of the party outright and maiming others so that they soon expired. Not a member of the party of thirty escaped.

WILL ARBITRATE STRIKE.

Such Was Decision Reached by Miners
and Operators in Illinois.

The Miners' union convention adjourned at Streator, Ill., Thursday.

The conference committee met with President Hatchford Wednesday night and determined to support the convention in favor of submitting the entire strike question to an arbitration board composed of three men wholly outside the regular state board of arbitration. The miners will name one member, the operators one and these two the third. The convention also declared that the law must be upheld.

BARTLEY A HEAVY DEFAULTER.

Ex-State Treasurer of Nebraska Made
Way With \$870,000.

The expert who has been engaged for several months in examining the books and accounts of ex-State Treasurer Bartley, of Nebraska, has submitted his report to the legislative investigating committee showing Bartley's shortage to be \$870,000.

The amount of the defalcation has been variously estimated at from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. Bartley is now in the Douglas county jail under a twenty-year-sentence in the penitentiary.

An appeal has been taken to the supreme court and argument on motion for a new trial will soon be made.

MURDER IS NOW CHARGED

STEINAU, O'QUINN AND SIMON
ARE JAILED AT ATLANTA.

HELD FOR MURDER OF PONDER.

Detectives and Police Officers Claim to
Have Conclusive Evidence Against
the Three Saloon Men.

An Atlanta special says: Louis Steinau, Walter O'Quinn and Julius Simon are now charged directly with the murder of Patrolman J. T. Ponder, who was killed in Steinau's place on Monday night.

Warrants were sworn out for them Wednesday morning before Justice Fonte, by Detective Looney, charging them with the murder. Until this was done the men were held on suspicion and no direct charge had been made against them.

Much additional evidence has been secured by the detective department. An immense amount of work was done Tuesday night by the officers on the case and before midnight new and most valuable information had been secured.

Slowly and with much difficulty the officers worked on their original theory, gradually securing evidence that gave it additional strength.

The evidence is circumstantial so far, but the officers claim that the most startling disclosures are yet to come. The coroner's investigation which was to have been held Wednesday was postponed.

This was surprise the first, and when an hour later warrants were sworn out against Steinau, O'Quinn and Simon, the second surprise was sprung.

A highly sensational piece of evidence was found against O'Quinn by the detectives. A man has been found by the detectives who swears he was in the saloon of Simon when the shooting was done in the place of Steinau. He says he started towards the rear of the saloon and that a man ran into his arms. This man came from the rear of the saloon, and was running towards the front.

This man, the witness says, was Walter O'Quinn. He says he asked O'Quinn what was the matter, and he said: "Oh, they are shooting like hell in there."

This witness says he has known O'Quinn for years, and is positive that he came from the rear of the saloon in such a way as to make it appear that he had just run in from the alley in the rear of the saloon.

The detective department is now undoubtedly playing a deep game with the attorneys representing Steinau, O'Quinn and Simon.

Habeas corpus proceedings had been begun and as the men were only held on suspicion the writs taken out would probably have had some force. Now that warrants have been sworn out, making a definite charge of murder, an entirely different aspect is put on the case.

Captain W. P. Manly, chief of police, made the following statement for publication:

"I believe Walter O'Quinn killed Ponder, and that Louis Steinau and Julius Simon were accessories to the crime before and after the fact. This, I believe, we will be able to prove. My men are hard at work and are rapidly clearing up the mystery surrounding the tragedy. My belief is based on the facts now in my possession."

The three negroes, Charles Shropshire, Charles Strickland and Dave Crockett, who were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder, seems to have been lost sight of in the battle over the three white men. No warrants have been sworn out against them and no one has made an effort to have them released.

Julie Wyly, a well-known young man about town, who was arrested Tuesday on suspicion of knowing something of the murder, says he will be able to prove an alibi.

Remanded to Jail.

Late Wednesday afternoon Steinau, O'Quinn and Simon were remanded to the Fulton county jail by an order from Judge Lumpkin, of the superior court.

INDEPENDENCE, OR NOTHING.

Maximo Gomez Declares Cubans are Op-
posed to Autonomy.

A dispatch from The London Daily Chronicle from Havana summarizes statements by General Maximo Gomez, Aranguren, Aranio and the late Adolpho Castillo, all opposing the acceptance of anything short of independence and declares that autonomy would not be worth the paper written on.

The same correspondent confirms the report that General Castillo was betrayed by a false friend to the Spaniards who sent a portion of the civil guard to lie in wait for him and shoot him as he was leaving the supposed friend's house.